

Jasper Weekly Courier.

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NO. 11.

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OTTO J. BUETTNER, Pension, Real Estate, and Insurance Agent, JASPER, - IND.

Particular attention given to pension claims under the new law. Real Estate sold on reasonable terms. Insurance written in the best companies. OFFICE—In the building between Main and Service Streets, Aug. 8, 1890—y.

NEW Harness SHOP ON HILL STREET, OPPOSITE THE CORN MILL, JASPER, IND.

Louis Troxler

HAS opened on a HARNES SHOP and solicits shares of patronage, as he sells CHAPS FOR CARS. ALL WORK GUARANTEED TO GIVE SATISFACTION. A large stock of HARNES, SADDLES, etc., in stock, you will find everything usually kept in a FIRST-CLASS SHOP to select from.

Don't ask for credit, but please give me a call and learn prices. April 12, 1891—y. LOUIS TROXLER.

DENTISTRY!

Dr. B. A. MOSBY, RESIDENT DENTIST, IRELAND, - IND.

TENDERS his professional services to all needing any work in the dental line, and promises to give it his closest attention. Gold plate work specially solicited, and all work warranted. April 12, 1891—y.

W. C. U. COLUMN. PUBLISHER'S PENCIL POINTS.

CONDUCTED BY MRS. M. L. HOBBS

WHAT IS IT? A Catechism That Ought to Be Taught to Every Voter.

Is the liquor question a political question?

The platform of all political parties, state and national, say it is.

Is it a moral question? The utterances of all religious bodies say it is.

Is it a state question? James G. Blaine says it is.

Is it a national question? The position taken by the supreme court indicates it is.

Is it a purely local question? Our local opinion law says it is.

Is it a question to be decided by the people? The submission of amendments to state constitutions indicates it is.

Is it a question to be decided at a non-partisan election? Albert Griffin and his followers say it is.

Is it a question to be decided by the political parties? The platform of the political parties say it is.

Is it a question on which every man should speak out his sentiments? John Wamsucker says it is.

Is it a question on which a man should express no opinion whatever? President Harrison's silence says it is.

Is it a question on which a man may differ with himself, fall out with himself, knock himself down and leave himself dead by the wayside? The conduct of Deacon Jones, the church member who rants, fights and prays against the traffic, and then rants and fights and votes for the traffic, says it is.

Is it a whirlingig, a jumping jack, a jack-o'-lantern, with which men may play the fool and make boobies of themselves? The conduct of our great statesmen and leading politicians say it is.

What is it? It is a question that involves a right and a wrong side and upon which there can be no compromise.

The welfare of the nation, the community, the family and the individual is involved in it. As men, as citizens, as patriots, as Christians, as Democrats, there is but one position to take, and that is to wring the sum of all our influence against the liquor traffic.

The time is when there can be no more shilly-shallying, no more pretending, no more hesitating of the side. The liquor traffic is a national question, and our political campaigns should be so-called Christian votes than whisky votes.

It will only be dislodged and destroyed when men will cast the same ballots which are now cast in its favor against it.

It is the most far reaching, most vital and most important question of our day. Reader, which side are you on? How much of yourself is against the saloon? Your influence, your labors, your prayers and your vote must all be given to the right side.—Wayne County Herald.

More Evidence.

Judge W. C. Webb, of Topeka, Kan., one of the ablest lawyers in Kansas, in an interview declares unequivocally against re-submission. He was opposed to the adoption of the prohibitory amendment. He says:

"Prohibition has driven out of Kansas the open saloon, and has accomplished a vast deal of good—a thousand fold more than any license law ever did or ever could. A return to whisky and saloon rule would not bring an additional dollar to the state, nor grow a single ounce of bread to the hungry, nor clothe the nakedness of a single beggar. The whisky traffic never had a single virtue or a possible merit. There are not a dozen men in Kansas to-day who were ever known as prominent representative Republicans who now advocate re-submission, nor out of the 300,000 and more voters of Kansas are there 80,000 who favor re-submission, including Democrats, disgruntled and disappointed Republicans, ex-saloon men and mugwumps."—Kansas City (Mo.) Star.

Was Blind.

A man who always, on all occasions, condemned the saloons, the making of intoxicants, and who expended much time and money, in trying to save poor drunkards, was taught a lesson of great value to his fellow beings by a Prohibition boy recently. The man jokingly asked the boy, "If cotton is worth three cents per yard, how many potato peelings will it take to cover a corn shed?" Without hesitation the boy replied: "As many peelings," as it takes temperance ballots cast into the saloon ballot box to obtain the destruction of the drink traffic.

The man, it is our pleasure to relate, saw the point, and now votes like he prays, and is as consistent as the saloon keeper always has been, for he always has voted as he "preyed."

Congressmen have been drinking so much of late that Speaker Reed has felt constrained to order the saloon in the House end of the capitol closed. But it is not far over to the Senate saloon.

We hope the next Legislature will pass a law to elect U. S. Senators by the people.—Huntingburg Independent.

We hope Chris. Dufendach, if he intends to keep on inflicting his views on the public through his paper, will make some effort to qualify himself—so as to not make a laughing stock of the business, or attempt to deceive his readers. The next Legislature being largely Democratic is why he wants to begin his plans of deceit now. There are several copies of the United States Constitution in Huntington, and a moment's time spent in informing himself of its provisions would show him that the next Legislature has no power to "pass a law to elect U. S. Senators by the people." Before that can be done the U. S. Constitution will have to be amended, and an Indiana Legislature has but one of 44 said.

The submission of amendments to state constitutions indicates it is.

Is it a question to be decided at a non-partisan election?

Believing in justice and equality to all in government of state, and the rights of all under each, the citizen should use his influence and vote, to crush all efforts to upset usurers, oppressive laws, to matter by whom enacted.—Independent.

There you are, again, want "justice and equality to all," and yet want "reflections to upset usurers, crushed." What nonsense! Who are the usurers in this country? any how? Is it Ben. Harrison, because "blocks of five" methods bought his place as President? Come, Chris, be honest for once, and tell us.

The people need about one half as many congressmen as they now have, while our representation in the State Legislature should be made smaller than it is.—Independent.

We are heretofore Democrats because three counties, with too small a population for a Representative each, were joined together for Representative purposes. We are not certain, however, but what Daviess county ought to be joined to Dubois county in addition to the others, for Representative purposes.

Political trickery in Indiana will now slumber for about one year at least.—Independent.

Will it? It don't seem so, from your frantic efforts to mislead.

The stern and inflexible duty of the citizen, regardless of previous conditions of party servitude, is to cast his vote conscientiously and for the best interests of the country.—Independent.

Independent is excepted, when some one offers to "stand off" his vote for a consideration.

Free text books for schools are necessary. Less taxation. Abolition of unnecessary offices. If any.—Independent.

There you go, again! Any intelligent person, devoting a moment's thought to the subject, will realize that "free text books for schools" would necessarily increase taxation, instead of lessening it, and the Courier believes it would be bad policy in any event. But perhaps Chris, is to be excused for so glaring an inconsistency on any public question, on account of his love for trickery.

But the Legislature should provide for extending the manifest blessings of the present school law, by a further appropriation for advertising for bids for supplying the books for all the other branches now used in the schools—including the higher branches used in the towns and cities, so that the old octopus would be run out entirely, or compelled to supply books at a reasonable figure.

The Farmers' Alliance will have 19 representatives in the next Congress. From Georgia, 3; Kansas, 4; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 1; North Carolina, 4; South Carolina, 3; Nebraska, 1; Minnesota, 1.—Independent.

Yes, and this fine showing was accomplished by the alliance refusing to be led into separate political nominations by men who were opposed to its principles, as was the F. M. B. A. in this country by Michener and Dufendach's little scheme to capture a member of the Legislature. Every one of the alliance Congressmen-elect, except two from Kansas, made their race as Democratic nominees, without any nomination by the alliance at all. They knew that Democrats had always favored the most important measures that farmers are asking for, and as sensible farmers refused to litter away their strength on a third party.

Mr. Blaine is said to be preparing a letter on the subject of reciprocity, which will be submitted to Congress at the coming session. In other words, he is outlining the policy upon which the Republicans will elect the next President.—Independent.

There you are, again. A man of ordinary modesty, who so ignominiously failed in his predictions as to the recent election in this county, where he was supposed by his dupes to be somewhat acquainted, would wait a little longer before venturing to predict, on a larger field, that the Republicans would elect Blaine as the next President. But the prediction shows the shallowness of Chris Dufendach's claim to be a friend of the F. M. B. A., or to his boasted independence. Now that the election is over his intense Republicanism will slip out occasionally—notwithstanding he is an F. M. B. A. man for revenue. We will wager a gill of buttermilk against one of his girl's kisses that he voted a straight Republican ticket on Nov. 4th.

Stage Farmers' Alliance.

Indiansapolis Sentinel.

Nearly two hundred sturdy yeomen who till Indiana's fertile soil gathered in the rooms of the board of agriculture last week, for the purpose of discussing matters of interest to men engaged in their calling. They were members of the State Farmers' Alliance, representing the following counties: White, Madison, Martin, Lawrence, Jasper, Howard, Wayne, Hamilton, Benton, Kosciusko, Delaware, Pulaski, Shelby, Newton, Henry, Tipton, Hendricks, Carroll, Jay, Clinton, DeKalb, Tippecanoe and Rush.

The meeting was presided over by Thos. W. Force, of Martin county, President of the State Alliance, and the alliance was welcomed to the city by Mayor Sullivan, in an argumentative address, in which among other things he said:

"The farmers of this country, recognizing this brotherhood of men, have joined hands for the purpose of ministering to the wants of their fellows. Good will among men and peace, charity for faults committed and relief from suffering endured, an earnest desire to elevate the farmer morally, mentally, socially and financially, are the cardinal principles upon which your order does rest. And in the prosecution of such a work all good citizens, without regard to religious or political belief, will wish you good-speed."

You, gentlemen delegates, representing this vast brotherhood, do not come to this city of ours as a partisan organization. You do not come as a party seeking office. As declared in your published statement, your efforts to secure the moral, intellectual, social and financial improvement of the farmer are made inside of all political parties because all parties are represented in your ranks. It is because of that fact that I, as mayor of this city of Indianapolis, am privileged to welcome you to this city as workers in the cause of humanity, who are endeavoring by diligent efforts to do good in your day and generation."

At the conclusion of Mayor Sullivan's address, which was well received, Eli Hudson, of Mechanicsburg, chairman of the State executive committee, responded thereto, thanking the city's chief executive, and congratulating the alliance upon its growth since the last meeting early in the spring.

A committee to attend the next legislature in the interest of the measures advocated by the alliance, was appointed, consisting of C. H. Boston, Pendleton; J. B. Freeman, Guy; L. Joseph, Mitchell.

A committee was also appointed to arrange for a State newspaper organ.

After transacting considerable business of a routine character, resolutions were passed making the following demands:

That all court officers be paid a salary in proportion to the business transacted, and it be proportionate to the amount paid for similar services and responsibilities in ordinary business.

That such legislation be enacted that will secure the debtor an equitable exemption from taxation against bona-fide individuals.

That all the free gravel roads be placed under the control of the district supervisors, to be kept in repair by them the same as other public highways.

The enactment of a law making it the duty of teachers to take the enumeration of their respective districts, and report to the trustees at the close of the school term.

That the law be repealed giving commissioners power to grant special elections for voting aid to railroads and corporations.

We favor a bi-metallic system of coinage and the free and unlimited coinage of silver, with the character of full legal tender the same as gold, and we recognize the fact, however, that the question has an international bearing; and we demand that our national government exercise itself to the utmost to bring about such international regulations as shall make this possible without disturbing the business conditions of the country or placing us at a disadvantage in the world's commerce. We also demand the abolition of the national banking system, and the substitution of the U. S. treasury notes in a sufficient volume for the transaction of the business of the country in a manner that will be just to the debtor as well as the creditor class, and that all the money issued by the government be a legal tender for all debts, public and private.

We consider the liquor traffic detrimental to our interests, morally, mentally and financially, and are, therefore, unalterably opposed to it in all its bearings.

We demand a thorough and radical revision of our State tax laws, which shall provide in equal and fair assessment of all kinds of taxable property, real, personal and corporate, to the end that all classes shall contribute in maintaining the public burdens; that mortgages and other incumbrances upon real estate shall be assessed as a part of the realty, thus relieving the mortgagor from a double taxation.

We are in favor of just and equitable pension legislation and are opposed to private pension bills.

We demand that the means of communication and transportation shall be under such government control as may be necessary to secure fixed and reasonable rates.

We demand that gambling in products which are articles of food be made a criminal offense.

We endorse the system of secret ballot, known as the Australian system.

We are in favor of a graded income tax.

Whereas, The Indiana Farmers' Alliance desiring to co-operate with all kindred farmers' and laborers' associations:

Resolved, That the officers of the state, county and local organizations of this State be instructed to seek to accomplish this result in their several localities, and further, that the delegates to the national assembly of the Farmers' Alliance and the Industrial Union are hereby instructed to work for national co-operation with the ultimate object of consolidating these organizations."

After the adoption of the above the minority report was taken up, and the following portion of it unanimously adopted:

"We demand that sheep husbandry shall be protected from dogs and the law protecting dogs repealed.

We condemn the presence of deputy U. S. Marshals at our elections as entailing a useless expense, and as a reflection upon the ability of the citizens of Indiana to conduct elections.

We demand that it shall be a trespass to hunt upon inclosed lands without the written consent of the occupant of the land, and that it shall be unlawful to kill quails under any circumstances.

The enactment of a law prohibiting the office of township school trustee from being filled by any person in the corporation of any town or city; also prohibiting voters in such towns from participating in such elections.

We favor a law requiring all goods manufactured by convict labor to be plainly branded as convict products."

At the afternoon session the committee on trade union, appointed Thursday night, submitted a report recommending that the alliance organize a joint stock company for the purpose of supplying farmers with implements at wholesale rates. The committee suggested that the capital stock of the proposed company be not less than \$25,000 nor more than \$100,000. It was generally conceded that Indianapolis was the best location for the headquarters of the company, and the following were appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions from the members of the alliance for the organization thereof: Calvin H. Seelman, Auburn; A. A. Brown, Mechanicsburg; Leroy Templeton, Union City; B. F. Milroy, Delhi; H. M. Wheeler, Smithton.

Thomas W. Force, W. W. Prigg and Wilson Corey were, after a hard struggle, elected delegates to the national convention of the alliance, which is to be held at Ocala, Fla., on Dec. 2.

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paid by those whom he serves. So with the clerk and sheriff—they work for litigants, and the correct theory is that those who go to law should pay the costs. If litigation is made free, more people will be found resorting to the courts to settle petty disputes and grievances.

The auditor and treasurer work for the entire community, and the plan of paying those two officials a fixed salary is all right—Sullivan Democrat.

The recorder, clerk and sheriff can continue to collect fees, but they should turn the same over to the county treasury. This system has been in vogue in Nebraska for several years, and it works well.

To illustrate the working of this system as to the recording of deeds, the legislature might be cited to the register of deeds of Logan county, Oklahoma. More than 10,000 original deeds were ready to be recorded when Gov. Steele organized that county. Apparently there was \$12,000 in sight for the man receiving the appointment from the governor, and the hungry seekers after fat offices made a big fight for the place. But behold! when the lucky man entered upon the discharge of his duties he discovered that Congress had extended the Nebraska laws over the territory, and that he had to conform with the fee and salary law, which required him to turn over to the county treasury all fees in excess of \$1,800. It was a great disappointment to the clerk, but he did not resign, for \$1,800 a year was more than he had ever earned before. Had Congress extended the laws of Indiana over Oklahoma territory instead of the Nebraska statutes, the country would have witnessed the anomaly of a twelve thousand dollar county officer appointed by a two-thousand-five-hundred-dollar governor. In Indiana there are sheriffs making \$5,000 and \$10,000 a year in fees, executing the orders of circuit judges drawing two-thousand-five-hundred-dollar salaries. The recorder of one of the natural gas counties, it is reported upon good authority, took in \$30,000 in fees last year. At least \$15,000 of it should have been turned over to the county funds.

Let all the officers be placed upon reasonable salaries and make them over into the treasury all fees collected.—Ind. Sentinel.

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